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to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a ster tension to the means presenthed.

Dr. Raiertzw, having fulfilled all his professional engageme this city, will decline receiving new patients after the 21st arch, and those requiring his services had better make an ex-

REMOVAL.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss face, at Mo. 2 Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-at., Astor cure. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Sik Elastic Stock-as, and overy variety of Bandages of most approved patterns. AGGRAVATED SORE OF 24 YEARS

Ored by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S MAGRETIC SALVE, John Brownet of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 12; City Hall. For a The T Canalet. near Church, and at Druggiste'; also higher's Music store, Broadway, near Pearl. Plane FORTES TO HIRE.—Twenty-five superior new lastroments to Rent, and Rent allowed, if purchased at the familiation, No. 436 Canal-st., near Variok. Also, three Second-and very chesp.

POSTAGE STAMPS (2 and 10 cent), for sale at

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## New York Daily Tribume.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1858.

The Tribune for California Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will con tain the Congressional Proceedings, Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest im-portant Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Star of the West leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. The Mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies

in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

Mosere Sameson Low, Sox & Co., No. 4 Ludgate Hill, Lon-

The first snow-storm of the Winter in this region commenced yesterday morning. There was a brisk northerly breeze all day, and a continual fall of snow up to the hour of 11 p. m. There was at that time perhaps five or six inches of snow on the ground, with a good prospect for as much more.

The mails for Europe by the steamship North Star will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

In Congress vesterday, the SENATE was engaged apon the private calendar. The Army Bill was postponed, in order to allow Mr. Jefferson Davis to prepare a closing speech in its support.

The House was occupied with matters of a perponal nature. Mr. Hoard caused to be read a note from Mr. Burns of Ohio to himself, in which the writer characterized the statement made by a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE respecting the inducents which had won him to the support of Lecompton, as foully false. Mr. Hoard made severa ineffectual attempts to get the ear of the House, and finally succeeded in offering a resolution, to which objection was made, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the action of any member had been influenced by the promise of petronage. Mutual explanations with regard to a personal difficulty were also made by Messrs. Hatch and Zollicoffer.

Congress adjourned till Tuesday in order to enable the members to attend the Washington celebration at Richmond on the 22d inst.

President Buchanan expressed the opinion, we believe it was in his Annual Message, that Kansa had occupied quite too much of the public attention, and that it was full time to give her the go by. Upon this point, as upon some others, it was our misfortune not to agree with the President. We had always thought on the other hand that it was a thing much to be lamented that the whole history of Kansas, from the day the Territorial Govern ment was inaugurated, could not be brought fully home to the knowledge of the great mass of the people, and especially to the knowledge of the ocratic masses, and that, too, upon the authority of those whose knowledge of the facts could not be questioned and who were free from suspicion of being disposed to exaggerate anything by way of damaging the Democratic party. That the President has been converted to this view of the matter, we are not prepared to say; in truth, we rather think not; yet the course he has adopted with respect to the Lecompton Constitution has insured such a thorough discussion of the whole subject, and such a bringing of it home to the familiar knowledge of thousands, as could not have been obtained by any other means. We have published in three successive papers, three extremely abse documents on this subject, which cannot fall to

which he means to put the Border-Ruffian Legishave a vast circulation and to produce a profound impression. We gave on Thursday Mr. Stanton's lature through.

speech at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. On Fri

day we gave the minority report of Mesars. Colla-

mer and Wade on the question of the admission of

Kanssa under the Lecompton Constitution. To

day we publish Mr. Douglas's minority report on

the same subject. Between these two reports the

Lecompton Constitution, its framers and backers,

whether in Congress or out, are left with the day

light shining through them in all directions. Mr.

Douglas has taken up and pretty effectually

answered all the attempts of Mr. Bu-

channo, no less than of the majority of the

Committee, to give to the attempted usurpation in

Kanesa some semblance if not of right at least of

legality. The ground taken by the majority of the

Committee, that the Territorial Legislature, in

authorizing a Convention, completely exhausted

all its power, and thenceforth resigned the fate of

the Territory into the hands of the Convention,

which, from the moment of its meeting, was clothed

with an irrevocable power to supersede and set

aride both the Territorial Legislature and the people

of the Territory-this abourd doctrine is shown to

be contrary to the settled practice of the Govern-

ment, and no less an attack upon the authority of

Congress than upon the rights of the people of the

Territory. We do not wender that the Adminis-

tration party at Washington is so anxious to stifle

by any mesns an inquiry and discussion in which

they are so ismentably deficient in any ground to

The stafements made in Mr. Stanton's speech as

to the period at which the Administration of Gov-

ernor Walker first began to receive the cold shoul-

der from Mr. Buchanan, imply a charge against the

President of the most grave and serious character.

That coldness, it seems, first began from the moment

that Governor Walker declined to allow himself to

be made a party to the fraud attempted to be per-

petrated by the false returns from Oxford and Mc-

Gee. By rejecting those false and fraudulent re-

turns Governor Walker took the legislative power

of the Territory out of the hands of the Border-

Ruffian usurpers by whom it had been so long exer-

gired, and placed it in the hands of those who rep-

resented and had been chosen by the people of

Kansas. No sooner had this change been made than

the President at once withdrew his confidence from

Governor Walker, simultaneously with which he

seems to have entered into a secret plot and intrigue

with John Calhoun, the President of the Lecompton

Convention, for depriving the people of Kansas of

any benefit from this change in the Territorial Legis-

lature. Whatever unexpected scruples Messrs.

Walker and Stanton had exhibited at being made

active participators in election frauds, John Calhoun,

it was thought, might be relied upon to go any ne-

cessary lengths in this matter. The result of this

transfer of the confidence of the Administration

from Walker and Stanton to the new favorite,

Cslhoun, was the Lecompton Schedule. It

has been asserted, and the fact seems

very probable, that this schedule was drafted at

Washington and was forwarded to Kansas for

adoption. Certainly the zeal which Mr. Buchanan

exhibits in its behalf could not be greater if he had

been the actual father of it. But whether father

at the same time that he threw Walker and Stanton

overboard, threw overboard along with them, the

instructions which he had given to them when he sent

them to Kansas, and the repeated promises made

both through them and directly by himself, that the

State Constitution to be framed by the Lecompton

Convention should be submitted to a fair and free

vote of the people of Kansas. For that submis-

sion the juggle of the Lecompton Schedele was

now substituted, and the lately-elected Territorial

Legislature, representing for the first time the

people of Kansas, was at the same time stripped of

all power to act, and effectally nullified by the pro-

vision of the Schedule continuing in force all the

Border-Ruffian laws until they should be altered

But there still remained one difficulty against

Constitution could not effectually accomplish the

object of continuing the Government of Kansas

in the hands of the Border Ruffians, unless come

efficient provision was made against the reëxhibi-

tion of any of those unseasonable and inconvenient

scruples which had led Walker and Stanton to re-

ect the Oxford and McGee frauds. Besides, the

late Territorial election had in the greater part of

county officers, and it was to be apprehended that

the new county officers might feel called upon to

prevent fraudulent voting, or might hesitate at

making the necessary false returns. In order,

therefore, to get aid of any scruples on the part of

the existing Territorial authorities, and in order to

have both returning officers and certifying officers

who could be thoroughly relied upon, the Lecomp

ton Schedule, with full confidence in John Calhoun

as a man up to any emergency, provided that he,

John Calhoun, should appoint all the Judges of

Election, and that the returns should be made to

The arrangements for securing the continuation

of the Border-Ruffisa rule thus seemed complete. In

succeeded, and that a Border-Ruffian majority had

been secured in the State Legislature. How great

then must be the disgust and indignation of Presi-

dent Buchanan to find this arrangement, on which

he had bestowed so much trouble, on which he had

so set his heart, in danger of falling through after all !

The Judges whom Calhoun appointed for the Dela-

ware Crossing precinct, instead of boldly standing

up to the fraud which Jack Henderson had under

taken to perpetrate in their name, thereby securing

a Border-Ruffian majority in the Legislature, after

feeble attempt to support that fraud, have, it

would appear, turned State's evidence, and given

testimony which proves Jack Henderson's return

to be a forgery. Nor is this all, nor the worst. John

Calhoun himself, so it would seem, is beginning to be

troubled with some of those same scruples about

ssuing certificates, based on a palpable fraud, which

ost Messrs. Walker and Stanton the favor of Presi-

dent Buchat an. This person, who carries in his

preeches pocket the future of the State of Kansas

under the Lecompton Constitution, has even gone

so far as to give out, in a published document

signed by his name, that if the Delaware-Crossing

Judges break down, he shall be obliged to break down

too, and shall feel obliged, even at the risk of taking

the State Government out of the hands of the Border

Ruffians, to decline to take upon his shoulders the

exclusive responsibility for this Delaware-Crossing

forgery. If John Calhoun should fail him, to

whom would Mr. Bucharan turn next? Perhaps.

however, after all-and such we are inclined to sus-

pect is the fact-these pretended accupies on the

part of Calhoun are only a trick, under cover of

him, and that he should issue the certificates.

which it was necessary to guard. This Lee

by the new State Legislature.

stand tipon.

THIBUNE, SATURDAY, FRURUARY TO

Pangloss. "Never refuse money" is another maxim much revered in commercial, and, in fact in all circles. Our gallant friends in Virginia, the out-at-theelbows Chevaliers, have a lively appreciation of the wisdom of these saws, and have never been known to decline pecuniary donations, although they came from the chill and inhospitable North, and were the fruits of that peddling and cotton-spinning which tobacco-planters hold in sovereign contempt. They may not like our morals, but they have no invincible objection to our money. But gratitude with them is a sense of benefits to come, and they do not mean to waste the precious and priceless emotion upon benefits which have come. Considering the provocation which the North has experienced, and the propensity to be unforgiving, which is one of the weaknesses of human nature, we think that we have exhibited a singularly good Samaritan spirit toward Virginia. When one of her principal towns was ravaged by pestilence, and those who were not sick were starving, the North sent substantial aid, and it was no more refused than a hungry beggar will refuse the broken victuals proffered him at the basement door. The fevered patient, the slave deserted by his coward master, the widow and the orphan, in that season of dire distress, did not, before accepting our alms, pause to ask from what quarter they had come. Chivalry was eick, and weak, and hungry, and in no condition to make nice distinctions. So Chivalry took the cash of New-York, of Boston, and of other cities, and growled not at the same. But when Flavous John (alias Yellow Jack) had departed, Chivalry waxed fat and kicked, and abused the friends who had bound up its wounds, pouring in oil and wine, bringing it to an inn, and paying its bill in advance. So when Chivalry became ashamed of the desolate and dilapidated condition of the home of Washington, and its owner, mauger the brisk trade which he had driven in canes. found himself too poor to keep the estate, and yet not too proud to drive a sharp bergsin for the bones of his illustrious ancestor, who should come forward but a Northern man offering by his sole personal exertions to raise a large portion of the purchase money needed to save the shrine, and to give to Virginia a monument nobler than any other State can hope to boast. And doing it, too. While Chivalry has been indulging in the ornamental, this gentleman has confined himself to the practical. While Chivalry has been instituting the Order of the Knights of Mount Vernon (with what mummeries Heaven only knows), Mr. Everett has been raising the funds to buy Mount Vernon which is a matter of more consequence. What the present Mr. Washington wants is not a revival of chivalry but a revival of cash. If the gallant Knights of Mount Vernon were to approach him in a body, and make him an offer of their accoutre ment, he would not, for all their pasteboard breastplates, tin helmets and pitch-pine lances, give them a rood of the sacred soil; and they might esteem themselves lucky if he did not charge them a dollar for trespassing upon his property. "Down "with the dust" is the motto of this modern

Washington.
The "dust" being the thing needed, and being also precisely the scarcest thing in that State, Verginia should be civil to the gentleman who has volunteered to raise it. And, to do her justice, she shows a disposition to be so, and will be so, provided a few extra-asinine ninnyhammers will permit. But the moment it is known that Mr. Ever ett has been invited to be in Richmond on the 22d inst., and is then and there to be presented with one of Gen. Washington's walking sticks, the volcanic South newspaper goes at once into a state of Vesuvian eruption. It could not be hotter and more reverberant if it had been proposed to give Mr. Everett Mount Vernon itself. Pray, the reader will ask, what is Mr. E.'s offense? Doing Virginia a service which she was incapable of doing for herself? Assisting to rescue our American Mecca of keeping it in decent order, or the inclination to do so? Nothing of the kind. But The South does not think that a man who disapproved of Mr. Brook's assault upon Charles Sumner is worthy to

possess the cane of Washington. Here we will pause for breath. We sometime encounter a fatuity, an imbecility of intellect, a monomania verging upon stark madness, which is perfectly stunning. We are too angry to laugh; the counties turned out the late Border Ruffian we are too much amused to cry; we are too much astonished to speak; we are too much bewildered to think; and even if we were disposed to argue. we cannot get hold of the tail of the argument. Sometimes absurdity bothers one much more completely than logic. But let us be calm and reason together upon the premises of The South. Washington was worthy of the cane; no man disapproving of assault and battery could be worthy of the cane; therefore, Washington approved of assault and battery. Or suppose that we put it in this way: Washington disapproved of assault and battery; no man disapproving of assault and battery could be worthy of the cane; therefore, the cane should have been taken away from Washington fact, it has been announced on the authority of John during his life time. We fancy that any fire-eating niscompaops going to Mount Vernon upon that er-Calhoun himself that the operation had perfectly rand would have felt the weight of the hallowed

scipio across their shoulders. But wherefore the reluctance of The South to part with this particular cane ? Are canes becoming scarce in the Old Dominion ? Is the raw material exhausted? Ah! that would indeed be and. When one considers what a material element in the politics of Virginia is the cane, and how the belabor ing of an opponent is there the favorite method of persuasion, he will readily understand that a famine of cases might be followed by anarchy and chaos. We submit to the Virginia Legislature the propriety of an appropriation for a public plantation of bam boo, or for a State gutta percha manufactory, so that every public man of that ilk may be provided with the means of properly representing his consti tuents. But as for the Washington cane aforesaid we consider it safest in the hands of Mr. Everett. He will hang it up in his library, where it can tranquilly enjoy its old age; and he may bequeath it to the Historical Society to be reverently handled by the antiquarians of several future centures. We are afraid that if it remains in Virginia somebody will be tempted to sell it to an irresponsible party

We have a proposition to make. A mon is to be erected to the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Now, if any Southern lecturer, Mr. Simms, for instance, will start upon his travels and will raise money enough to pay for the corner-stone of said monument, or even for one hodfull of mortar, we promise that to shall, upon the completion of the work, be invited to the banquet, shall eat and speechify as much as he pleases, and shall be presented

one of that large collection of chairs brought over

in the Mayflower. While during the Crimean war all England wa "When you are in doubt, pocket the trick," says calling for a man capable of organizing and leading the classic Hoyle as quoted by the erudite Dr. her armies, and while incapables like Raglan, Simpson and Codrington were intrusted with the office, there was a soldier in the Crimes endowed with the qualities required in a general. We mean Sir Colin Campbell, who is now daily showing in India that he understands his profession with a master's mind. In the Crimes, after having been allowed to lead his brigade at the Alma where from the rigid line-tactics of the British army, he had no chance to show his capacities, he was cooped up in Balaklava and never once allowed to participate in the succeeding operations. And yet, his military talents had been clearly established in India long before, by no less an authority than the greatest general England has produced since Mariborough, by Sir Charles James Napier. But Napier was an independent man, too proud to stoop to the reigning oligarchy-and his recommendation was enough to make Campbell marked and distrusted. Other men, however, gained distinctions an honors in that war. There was Sir William Feawick Williams of Kars, who now finds it convenient to rest on the laurels acquired by impudence, selfpuffing, and by defrauding Gen. Kmetty of his wellearned fame. A baronetcy, a thousand a year, a comfortable berth at Woolwich, and a seat in Parliament, are quite sufficient to prevent him risking his reputation in India. Unlike bim, "the here of the Redan," Gen. Windham, has set out to command a division against the Sepoys, and his very first act has settled him forever. This same Wind-

ham, an obscure colonel of good family connections. commanded a brigade at the assault of the Redan, during which operation he behaved extremely phlegmatically, and at last, no reënforcement arriving, twice left his troops to shift for themselves, while he went to inquire about them himself. For this very questionable act, which in other services would have been inquired into by a court-martial he was forthwith made a General, and shortly afterward called to the post of Chief of the Staff. When Colin Campbell advanced to Lucknow, he left the old intrenchments, the camp and the town

of Cawnpore, together with the bridge over the

Ganges, in charge of General Windham and a force

sufficient for the purpose. There were five regiments of infantry, whole or in part, many guns o position, 10 field guns and two naval guns, beside 100 horse; the whole force above 2,000. While Campbell was engaged at Lucknow, the various bodies of rebels hovering about the Doab drew together for an attack on Cawnpore. Beside a mis ellaneous rabble, collected by insurgent Zemindars, the attacking force counted, of drilled troops (disciplined they cannot be called), the remainder of the Dinapore Sepoys and a portion of the Gwalior contingent. These latter were the only insurgent troops, the formation of which can be said to go beond that of companies, as they had been officered by natives almost exclusively, and thus, with their field-officers and captains, retained something like organized battalions. They were consequently regarded with some respect by the British. Windham had strict orders to remain on the defensive, but getting no replies to his dispatches from Campbell, the communication being interrupted, he 26th November, he advanced with 1,200 infantry, 100 horse and 8 guns to meet the advancing insurgents. Having easily defeated their vanguard, h saw the main column approaching and retired close to Cawapore. Here he took up a position in front of the town, the 34th Regiment on the left, the Rifles (5 companies) and two companies of the 82d on the right. The line of retrest lay through the town, and there were some brick-kilns in rear of the left. Within four hundred yards from the front, and on various points still nearer to the flanks, were words, and jungle, offering excellent shelter to the advancing enemy. In fact, a worse position could not well have been chosen—the British exposed in the open plain, while the Indians could approach under shelter to within three or four hundred yards! To bring out Windham's "heroism" in a still stronger light, there was a very decent position close by, with a plain in front and rear, and with the canal as an obstacle before the front: but, of course, the worse position was insisted on. On the 28th November, the enemy opened a cannonade, bringing up his guns to the edge of the cover afforded by the jungle. Windham, who, with the modesty inherent in a hero, calls this a "bombardment," says his troops stood it for five hours; but after this time, there happened some things which neither Windham, nor any man present, nor any Indian or British newspaper, has as yet dared to relate. From the moment the cannonade was turned into a battle, all our direct sources of information cease, and we are left to draw our own conclusion from the hesitating, prevaricating and incomplete

evidence before us. Windham confines himself to the following incoherent statement:

"In spite of the heavy bombardment of the enemy, my troops resisted the attack [rather novel to call a cannonade against field-troops an attack] for five hours, and still held the ground, until I found from the number of men bayoneted by the S8th, that the mutineers had fully penetrated the town; having been told that they were attacking the fort, I directed Gen. Dupries to fall back. The whole force retired into the fort, with all our stores and guns, shortly before dark. Owing to the flight of the camp-followers, I was unable to carry off my camp equipage and some of the baggage. Had not an error occurred in the conveyance of an order issued by me, I am of opinion that I could have held my ground, at all events until dark." the following incoherent statement:

Gen. Windham, with that instinct shown already at the Redan, moves off to the reserve (the 88th occupying the town, as we must conclude), and finds, not the enemy alive and fighting, but a great number of the enemy bayoneted by the 88th. This fact leads him to the conclusion that the enemy (he does not say whether dead or alive) has fully pene trated the town! Alarming as this conclusion i both to the reader and to himself, our hero does not stop here. He is told that the fort is attacked. A common general would have inquired into the truth of this story, which of course turned out to be false. Not so Windham He orders a retreat though his troops could have held the position at least until dark, had not an error been committed in the conveyance of one of Windham's orders Thus, first you have Windham's heroic conclusion that where there are many dead Sepoys there must be many live ones; secondly, the false alarm respecting the attack on the fort; and thirdly, the error committed in the conveyance of an order: all of which mishaps combined made it possible for a very numerous rabble of natives to defeat the hero of the Redan and to best the indomitable British pluck of his soldiers.

Another reporter, an officer present, says; "Ido not believe any one can accurately describe the fight and retreat of this forenoon. A retreat was ordered, Her Majesty's 34th foot being directed to fall back behind the brick kiln, neither officers normen knew where to find it! The news flew rapidly about the cantenments that our force was wersted and on the retreat, and an overwhealting rush was cade

water at the Palls of Niegara. Soldiers and Jacks, Europeans and natives, men, women and children, horses, camels and exen, poured in in countless num-bers from 2 p. m. By nightfall the intrenched camp, with its moties assemblage of men and beasts, bag-gage, luggage, and ten thousand condescript incum-bratces, rivaied the chaos that existed before the fiat of creation west forth."

Finally, The Times's Calcutta correspondent states that evidently the British suffered on the 27th "what almost amounts to a repulse," but that from patriotic motives the Angio-Indian press covers the disgrace with the impenetrable vail of charity. Thus much, however, is also admitted, that one of Her Majesty's regiments, composed mostly of recruits, one moment got into disorder, without however giving way, and that at the fort the confusion was extreme, Windham having lost all control over his men, until in the evening of the 28th Campbell arrived and "with a few haughty words" brought everybody to his place again.

Now, what are the evident conclusions from ill these confused and prevaricating statements? No other than that, under the incapable direction of Windham, the British troops were completely, though quite nancessarily defeated; that when the retreat was ordered, the officers of the 34th Regiment, who had not even taken the trouble to get in any way acquainted with the ground they had fought on, could not find the place they were ordered to retreat to; that the regiment got into disorder and finally fled: that this led to a panic in the camp, which broke down all the bounds of order and discipline, and occasioned the loss of the camp-equipage and part of the baggage; that finally, in spite of Windham's maertion about the stores, 15,000 Minié cartridges, the Paymaster's chests, and the shoes and clothing for many regiments and new levice, fell into the hands of the enemy.

English infantry, when in line or column, seldom run away. In common with the Russians, they have a natural cohesion which generally belongs to old soldiers only, and which is in part explained by the considerable admixture of old soldiers in both services, but it in part also evidently belongs to national character. This quality, which has nothing whatever to do with "pluck," but is on the contrary rather a peculiar development of the instinct of self-preservation, is still very valuable. especially in defersive positions. It also, in common with the phlegmatic nature of Englishmen, prevents panie; but it is to be remarked that when Irish troops are once disordered and brought to panic, they are not easy to rally. Thus it happened o Windham on Nov. 27. He will figure henceforth among that not very large but distinguished list of English generals who have succeeded in making their troops run away under a panie.

On the 28th the Gwalior contingent were reen forced by a considerable body from Bithoor, and closed up to within four hundred yards of the British intrenched outposts. There was another engagement, conducted on the part of the assailante without any vigor whatever. During it an example of real pluck occurred on the part of the soldiers and officers of the 64th, which we are glad to relate, although the exploit itself was as foolish as the renowned Balaklava charge. The responsibility of it, too, is shifted upon a dead man-Col. Wilson of that regiment. It appears that Wilson advanced with one hundred and eighty men against four guns of the enemy, defended by for superior numbers. We are not told who they were: but the result leads to the conclusion that they were of the Gwalier troops. The British took the guns with a rush, spiked three of them, and held out for some time, when, no reënforcement arriving, they had to retreat, leaving sixty men and most of their officers on the ground. The proof of the hard fighting is in the loss. Here we have a small force, which, from the loss they suffered, must have been pretty well met, holding a battery till one-third of their numbers are down. This is bard fighting indeed, and the first instance of it we have since the storming of Delhi. The man who planned this advance, however, deserves to be tried by court-martial and shot. Windham says it was Wilson. He fell in it, and cannot reply.

In the evening the whole British force was pent rt, where disorder continued and the position with the bridge was in evident darger. But then Campbell arrived. He restored order, drew over fresh troops in the morning, and so far repelled the enemy as to secure the bridge and fort. Then be made all his wounded, women, children and baggage cross, and held a defensive position until all these had a fair start on the road to Allahabad. As soon as this was accomplished. he attacked the Sepoys on the 6th, and defeated them, his cavalry and artillery following them up for fourteen miles the same day. That there was little registance offered is shown from Campbell's report; he merely describes the advance of his own troops, never mentioning any resistance or maneuvers on the part of the enemy; there was no check, and it was not a bettle but a battne. Brigadier Hope Grant, with a light division, followed the fugitives, and caught them on the 8th in the act of passing a river; thus brought to bay, they turned round and suffered severe loss. With this event Campbell's first campaign, that of Lucknow and Cawapore, is brought to a close, and a fresh series of operations must begin, whose first developments we may expect to hear of within a fortnight or three

Our readers may recall the fact that we have frequently urged certain radical economies in the iministration of the government, and particularly in regard to the abolition of the Post-Office as a government institution, leaving the transmission of etters and papers on the same plane of competition with the parcel-delivery or express companies. It was some four years ago that we inaugurated this great theory, and pursued the theme, in season and out of season, until we thought our readers were sufficiently indoctrinated into it, and until, as we selieved, the good seed of reform was sown. We refer to this, because we find that the House of Representatives has taken up the subject. On the abolition of the Post-Office," Mr. Spinner of New-York, has submitted a resolution, which was read considered, and agreed to, that a Committee on the Post-Office and Post-roads be instructed to nquire into the expediency of abolishing the Post-Office Department; and if they deem it expedient, then that they report on the propriety of repealing all the laws which restrain individuals or corporations from carrying mails or mail matter. If this reform be determined upon, then the

public will begin to learn what small gods they have been worshiping from the creation of empires: and how, if they will only have faith, they can remove mountains of pusilanimity, self-mistrust and popular obedience to government pretense. The people of this country-and of other countries indefinitely more so-have never believed in themselves. When our Constitution was formed, except the hereditary English Sovereign, House of Lords. and the non-payment of the members of the lower

branch of Partisment, every existing function a the British Government was absolutely copied. Of course it was not desirable that the Costitution and early practice of the tional Government should blaze with nor elty or gening, for wisdom and prudence dictated that the machinery should, so far as possible, be made to coincide exactly with the civil and social customs and sanctions of the colonies. But this fact does not deprive the people of 1858 of the right of change for the better. What was the best thing under the experience of 1787 may not be the best for this and subsequent years. The institution of huge lines of personal and business communication-steamers railways, telegraphs, express agencies, conducted by private capital and private talent, eaterprise and industry-all teach a revision of the customery powers, or actions of government-all demand of a sober and sentient people an inquiry of how far, consistent with a due protection to life and property, the powers of government may be reduced. A few years ago, when the firm of Livingston & Wells began their business-Mr. Livingston carrying one carpet bag between How-York and Philadelphia, and that constituting the whole private express business of the country—it would have been magardous, to say the least to have sought to put the Post-Office into the competirg hands of private companies; but now that these single firms carry every day parcels over a gross space twice the circumference of the globe, and are intrusted each year with five hundred millions of money, not counting other valuables, it is clear beyond cavil that a new reign of human action has begun, never recorded in history. If we would have a country democratic in fact as well as in name, we should afford the strongest impulse and the widest field to individual action. Wherever a function of government can be taken out of the corrupt arena of politics, with its desperate gladistorship and its corrupting system of spoils, murdering the integrity and independence of the citizen. and be placed directly in the hands of the people themselves, subject only to the law of supply and demand, and the eagle eye of business acumen, it should be done. Our policy should profit by the immense business capacity of our citizens, and the timidity which properly marked it emerging from a colonial career should be displaced for a well-belanced and courageous genius for reform. We are particularly desirous of seeing the Post

Office abolished, and thus showing the people of the United States that they are doing with one Department at Washington less, and gaining by the change; for then, we believe the conservatism of the country may be ready for other changes, such, for instances, as the abolition of the Resident Diplomatic Corps abroad. Upon this, perhaps, erea the reduction of the Navy and of the Army, notwithstanding Mr. Seward's casting vote increasing the latter, may follow; not mentioning other annihilations of time-honored citadels of political contralization and popular abasment.

So far as can be judged from certain ex parte affidevits taken and published by order of that portion of the Nebraska Legislature which, during the recent session of that body, remained sitting at Omsha, the allegations of force and violence set up by the majority as the ground of their removal to Florence, would seem to have been somewhat exaggerated. A personal collision did occur on the loor of the House, but it seems to have been confined to a contest for the chair between the Speake and one of the members who held it in the capacity of Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and which conflict led to a slight scuffe, in which two or three members participated. It would not sp-pear from this evidence that anybody not a member of the House was at all concerned in the affray, and still less that the members were charged upon with bowie-knife and pistol, as has been alleged.

## THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNZ. From a Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19, 1358.

The Cabinet had a long sitting to-day. The District appointments were under discu The nominations will be sent in on Tuesday next. The only doubt is as to the Marshalship, which turns between Mesers. Selden and Flynn, with the present inclinations of the President toward the latter, though the former has been heretofore most encouraged. Serators Slidell and Bright exerted their influence in favor of Ould. The Georgetown Postmaster's commission expires on the 23d, and

the Marshal's on the 28th inst. The total amount of Treasury notes issued thus far is \$4,758,700, of which there have been redeemed by customs and lands, \$414,900, while

there are outstanding \$4,343.800. Secretary Cobb is most exercised about the \$7,000,000 Deficiency bill before Congress, not knowing how much will be required immediately of the Treasury, when it shall have passed; otherwise he could get along with the present reveaus

Senator Bell will not obey instructions on Locompton, and will state his reasons for this course at the next meeting of the Senate.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURT, Amount subject to draft. \$4,228,352 34
Increase over last week 245,837 40
Receipts for the week 649,485 39
Drafts paid 675,975 75
Drafts issued 403,697 88

To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Frees.

WASHINGTON, Eriday, Feb. 19, 1858.

The Democrats of the Senate will not, as has been stated, press the passage of the bill for the admission of Kansas exactly in the form reported from the Committee on Territories. There is the highest authority for saying that when the subject comes up for consideration an amendment will be offered from that side, and doubtless adopted, expressly declaring "that nothing in the Lecompton Constitution shall be "construed or held to interfere with the right of the "people to alter, amend or modify it at pleasure." "people to alter, amend or medify it at pleasure."

Mesers. Brown, Cobb, Floyd and Thompson, of the
Cabinet, and a large number of the members of Coagrees have made arrangements to attend the manusuration of the statue of Washington in Bichmond on

grees have made arrangements to seem of the statue of Washington in Bichmond on Monday next.

The Hon. John L. Robinson, ex-member of Congress from Indiana, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as U. S. Marshal for that State.

The Pennsylvania Democratic members of the House, last night, had a full and free interchange of opinions on the Kansas and other questions; but nothing of an affirmative character was consummated. The meeting was in session four hours. The nutrost confidence and respect were expressed for the President, and although some regretted that they were compelled to differ from him on the subject of Kansas, they had no disposition whatever to embarrass the Administration and its general policy.

It appears from the official statement that the amount on deposit in the Treasury on Monday law was \$6,333,000, of which \$4,228,000 was subject to draft. The receipts of the week were \$650,000.

The Senate Committee on Territories in their report

say they do not approve of the ordinance accompanying the Lecompton Constitution, and therefore opposite acceptance. They do not regard it as any part of the Constitution, nor will its approval or disapproval